

Figure 1a: Release through murine skin (HMS) from TTS containing 9% (w/w) Rotigotine

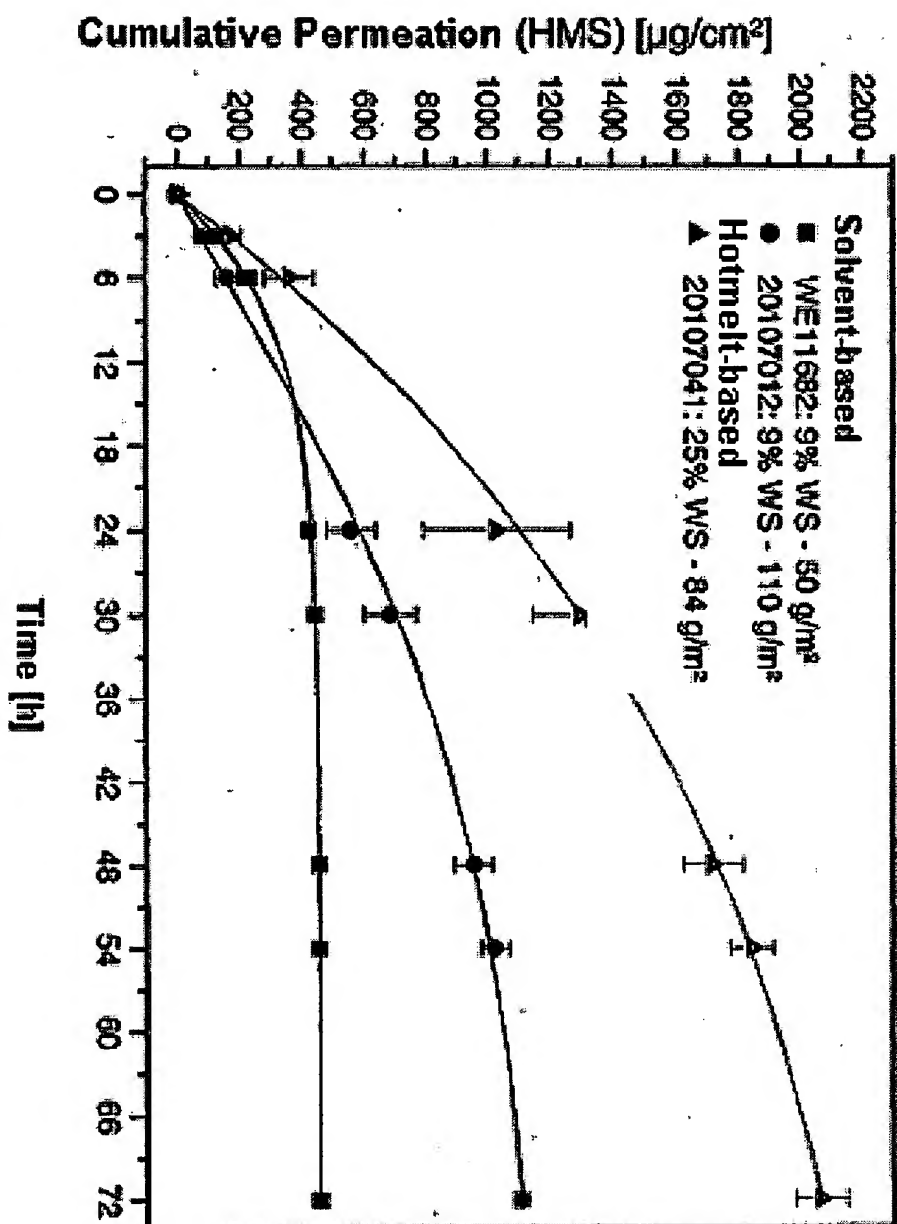


Figure 1b: WS permeation from hotmelt silicone TTS containing 25% Rotigotine (WS)

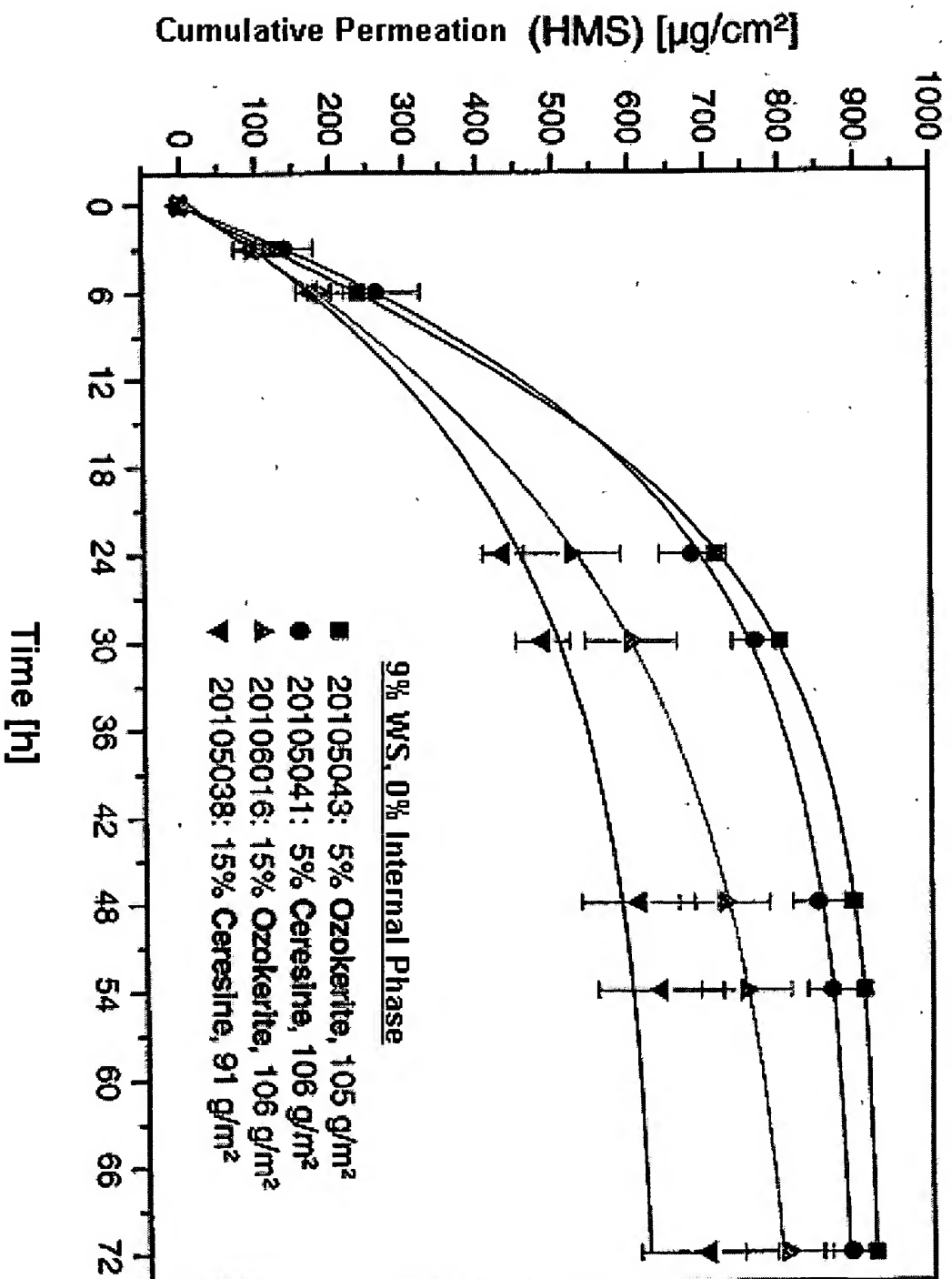


Figure 2: Effect of the wax content on Rotigotine (W/S) permeation

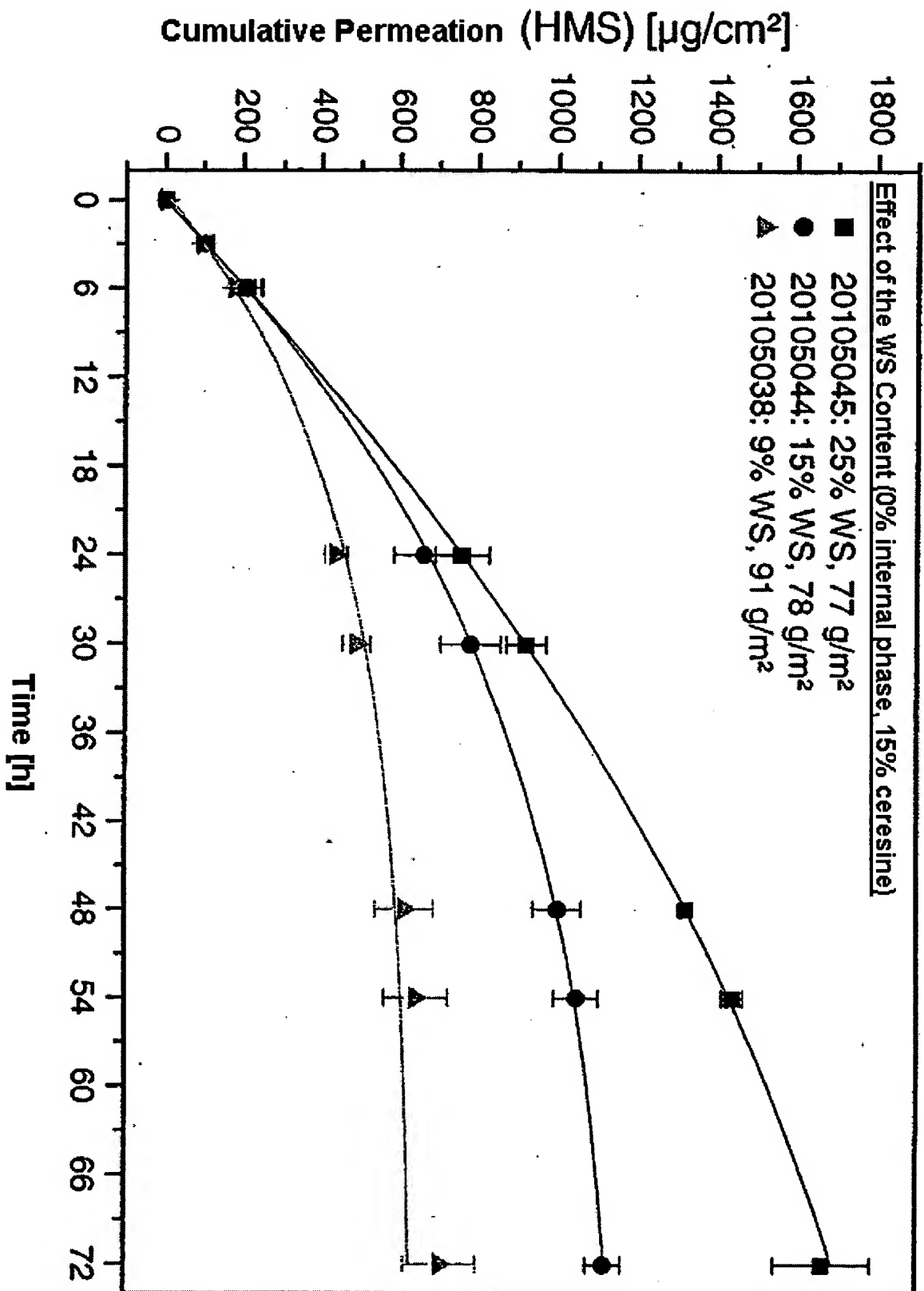
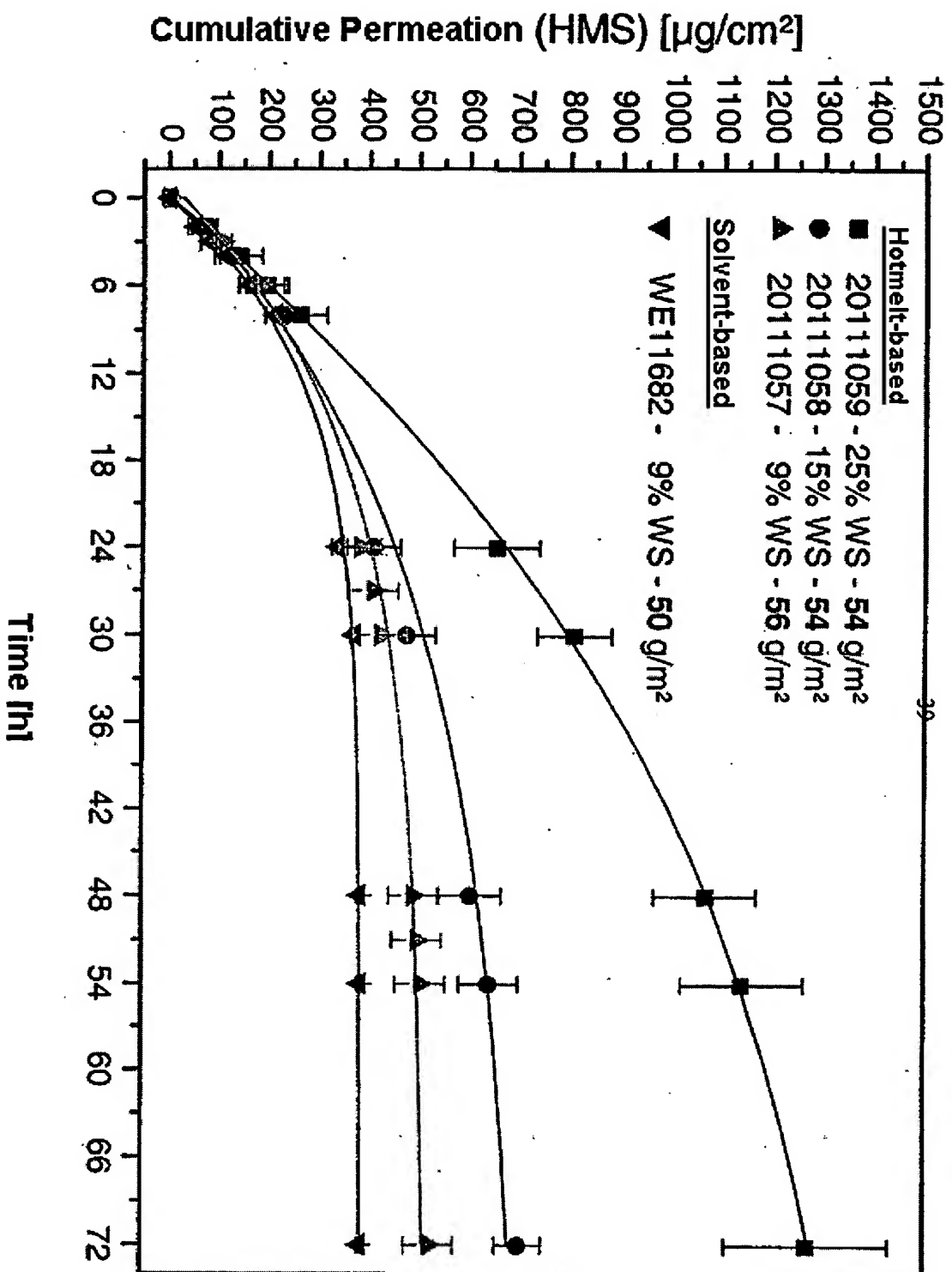


Figure 3a: Effect of the charge level on Rotigotine permeation



**Figure 3b: Effect of the Rotigotine charge level on Rotigotine permeation**

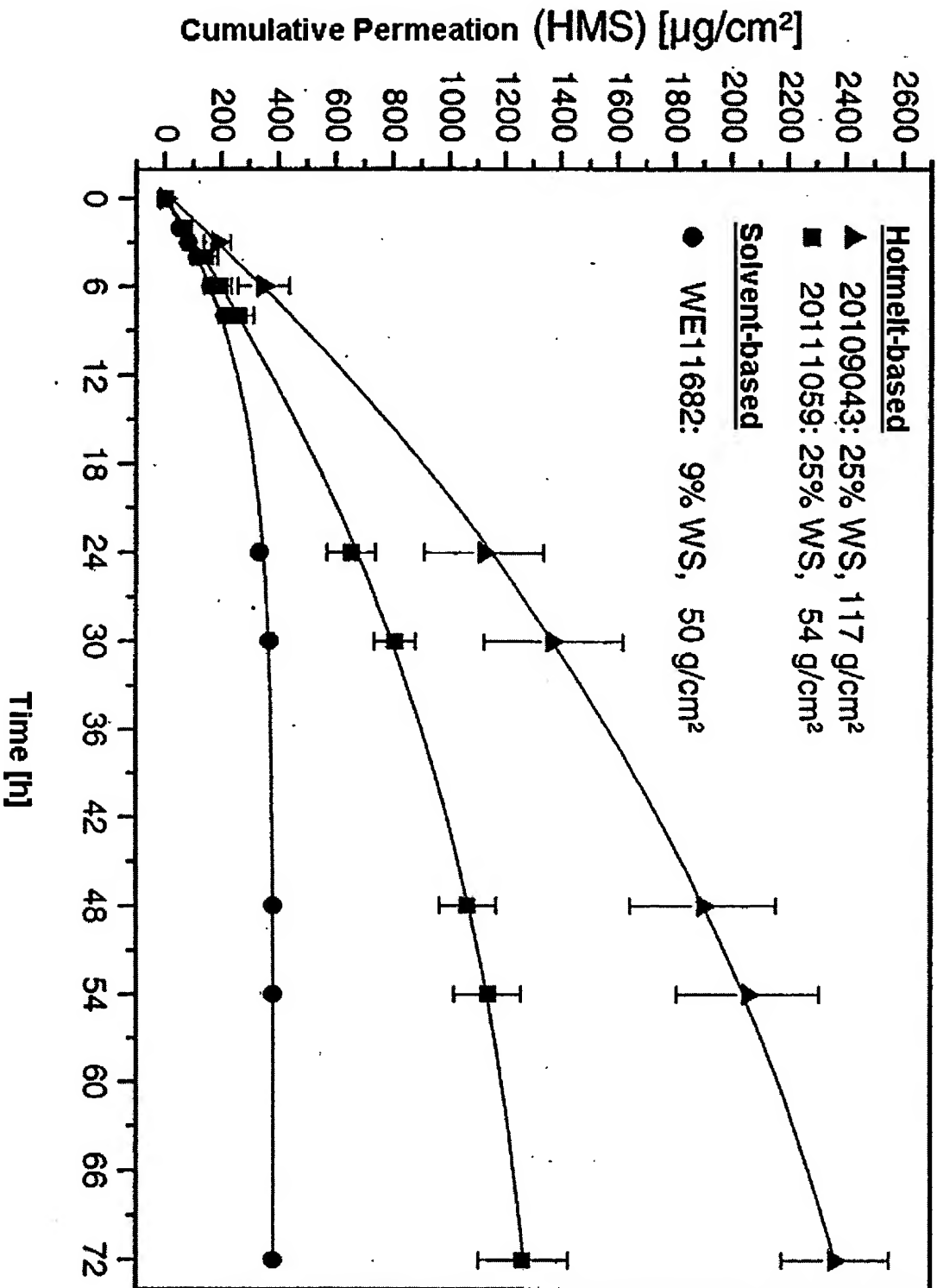
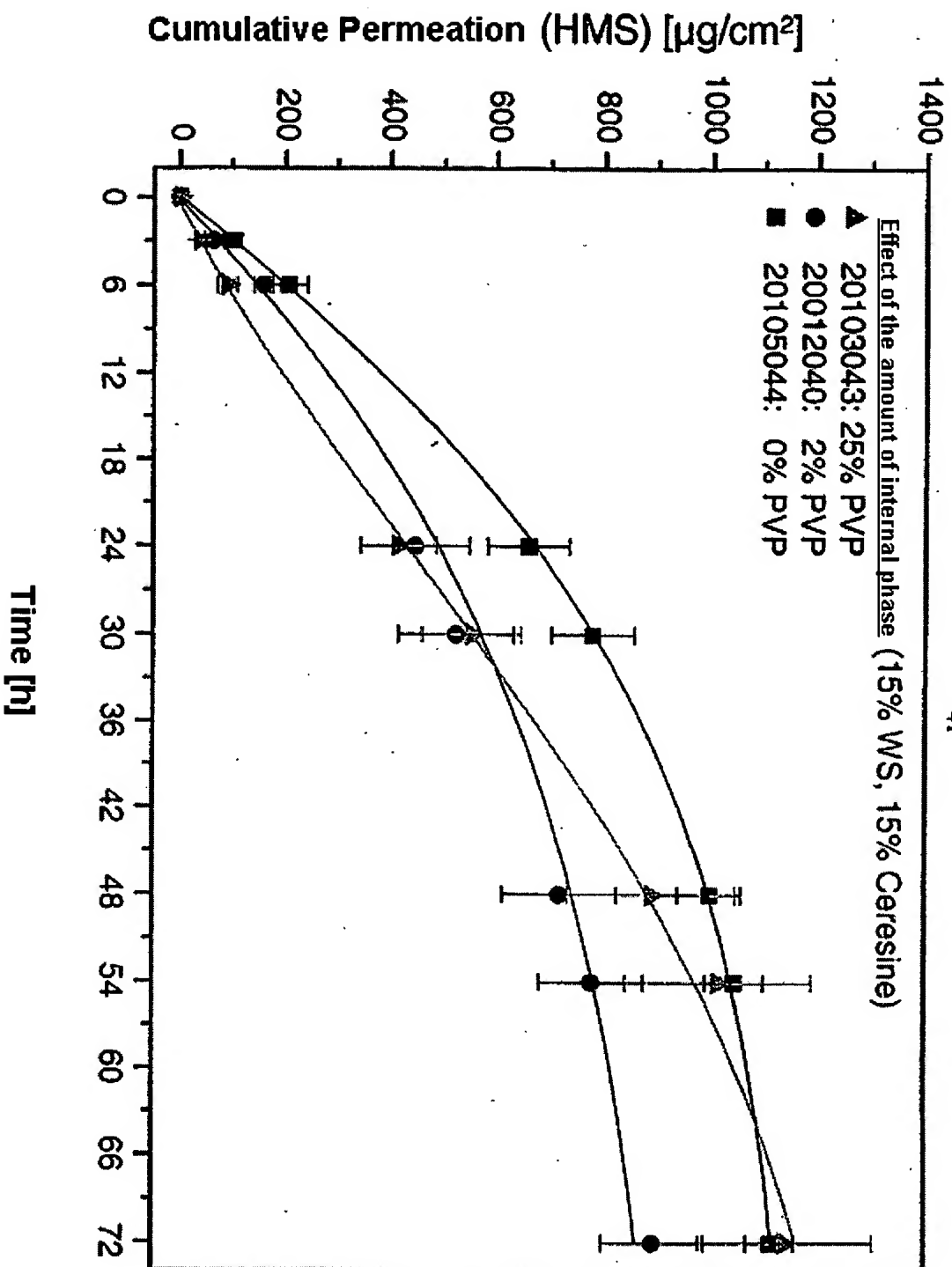


Figure 4: Effect of the matrix weight on Rotigotine permeation



**Figure 5a: Effect of the internal-phase (PVP) content on Rotigotine permeation**

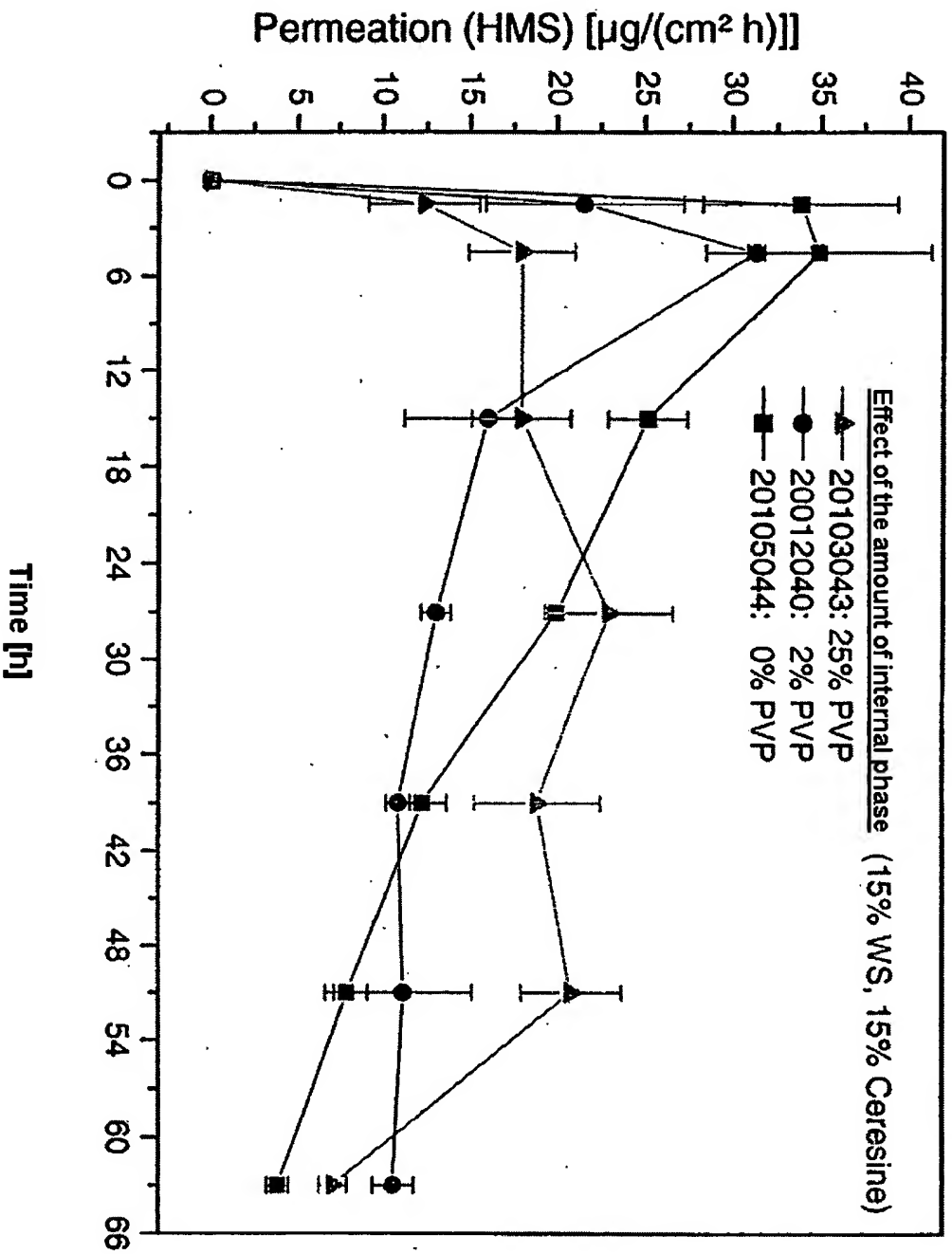


Figure 5b: Effect of the internal-phase (PVP) content on Rotigotine permeation



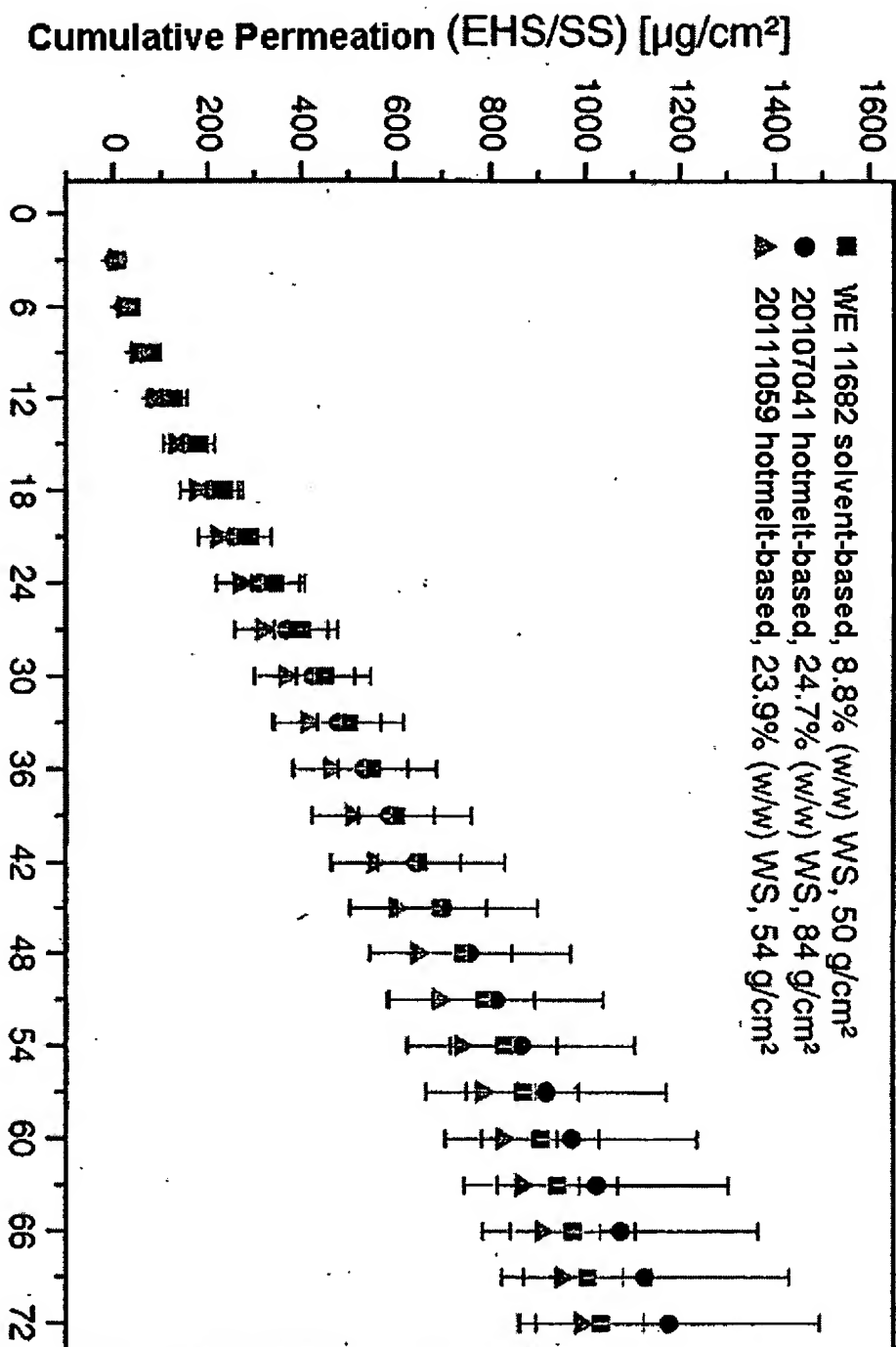


Figure 6a: Comparison of the cumulative  
Rotigotine permeation through human skin

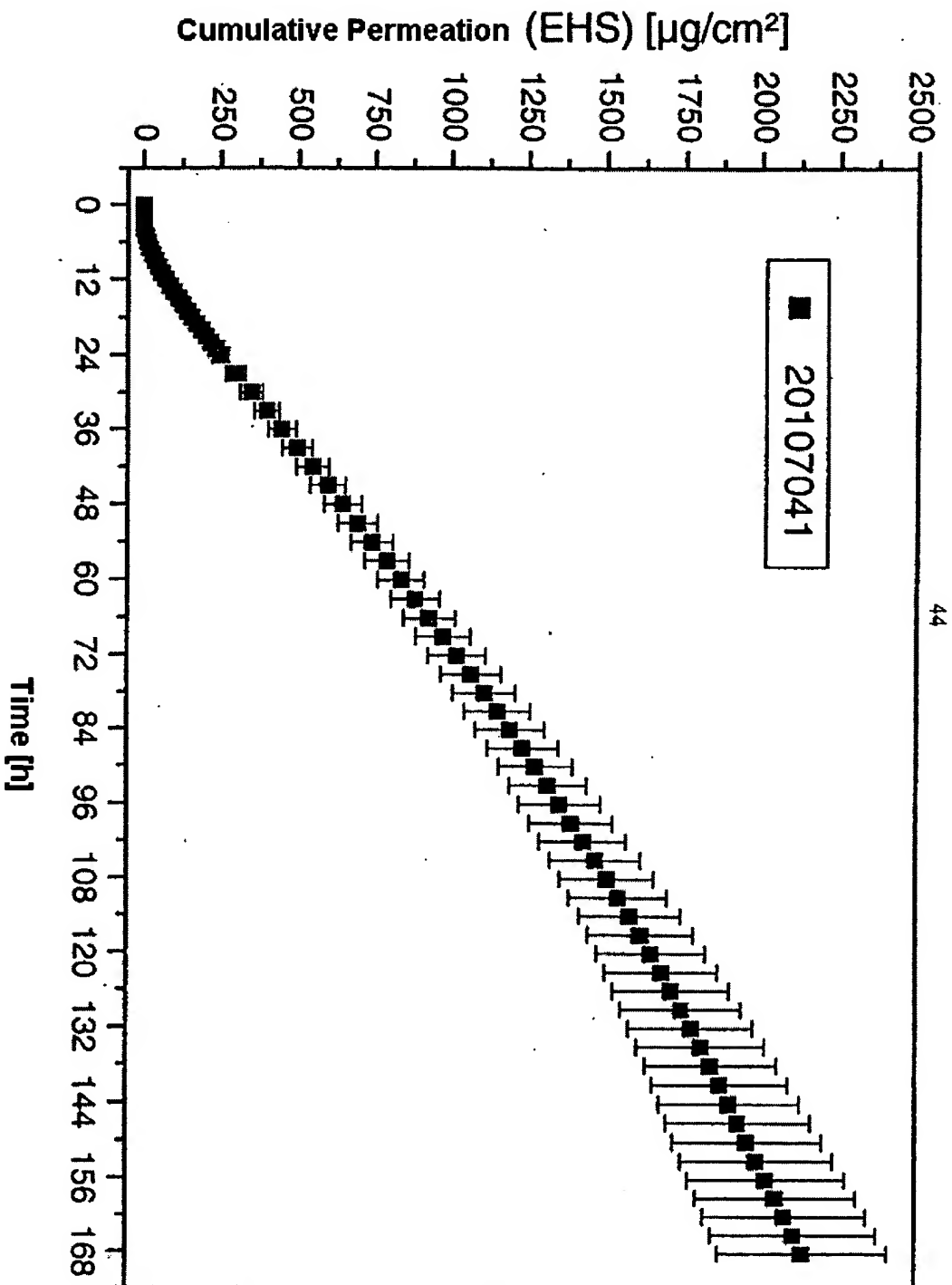


Figure 6b: Permeation of Rotigotine from a silicone-based hotmelt patch (25% weight % Rotigotine) through human skin

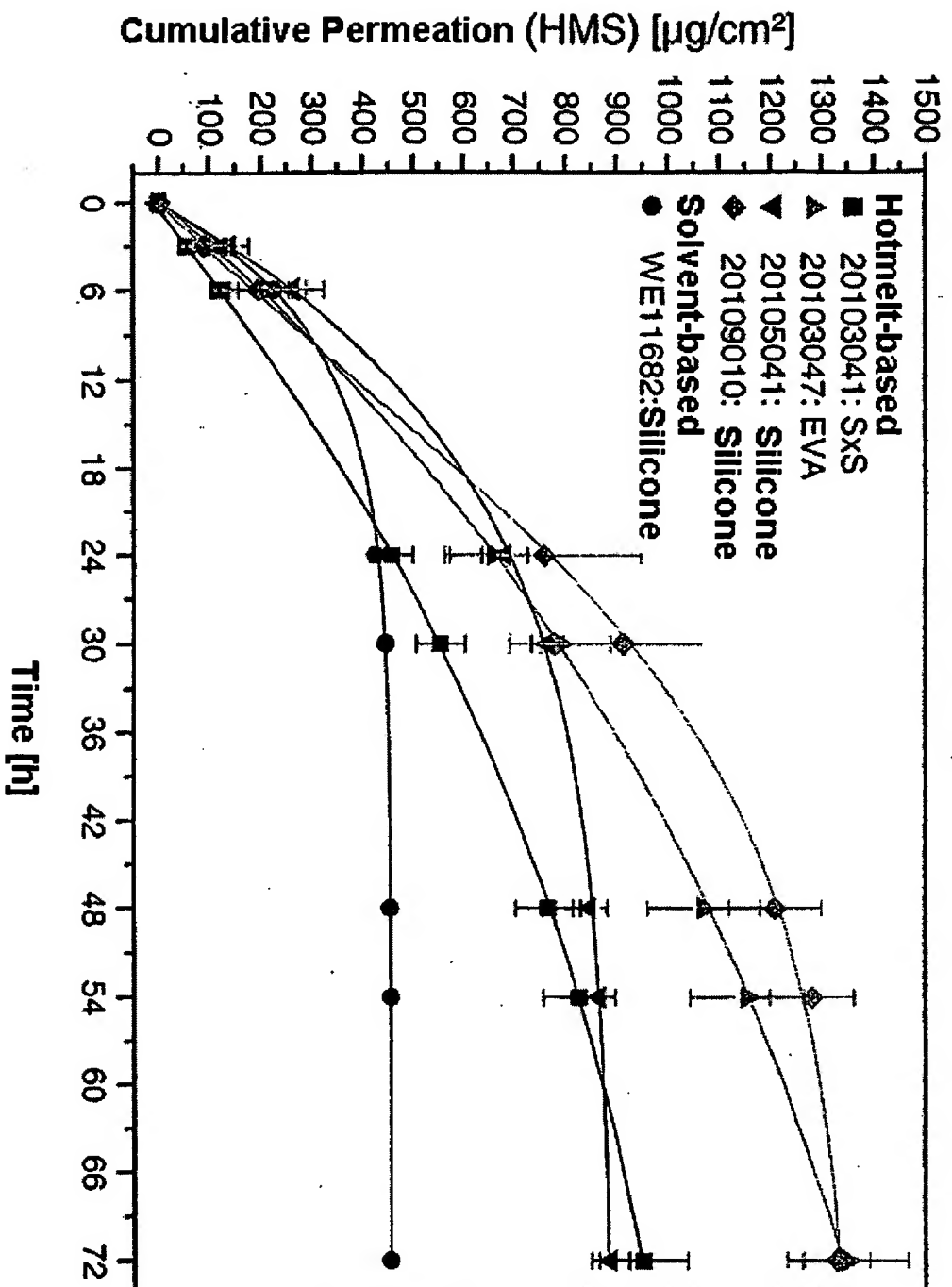


Figure 7: Rotigotine permeation from TTSs based on different hot-melt cements

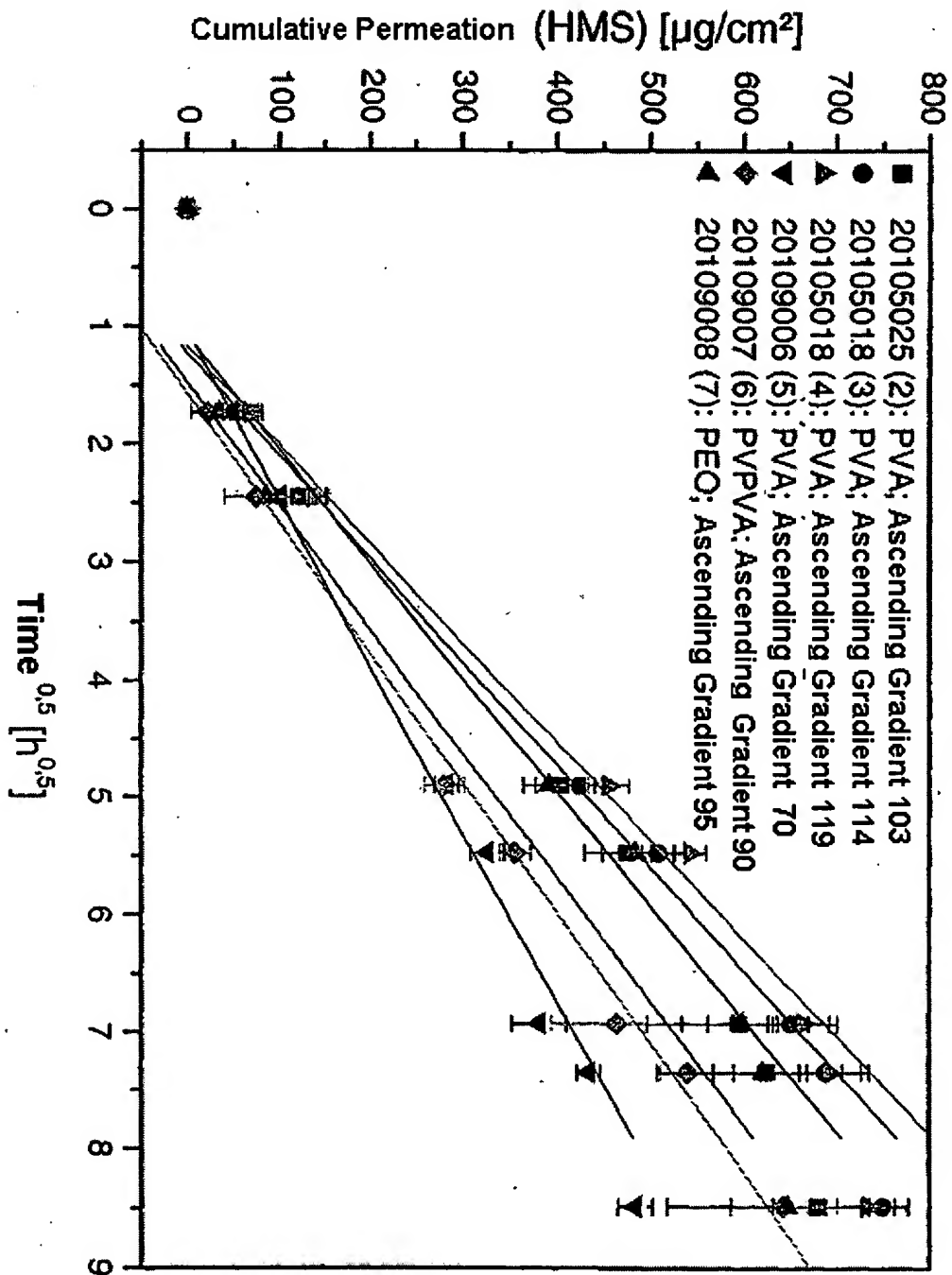


Figure 8: Rotigotine permeation from hot-melt silicone TTSs with different internal phases

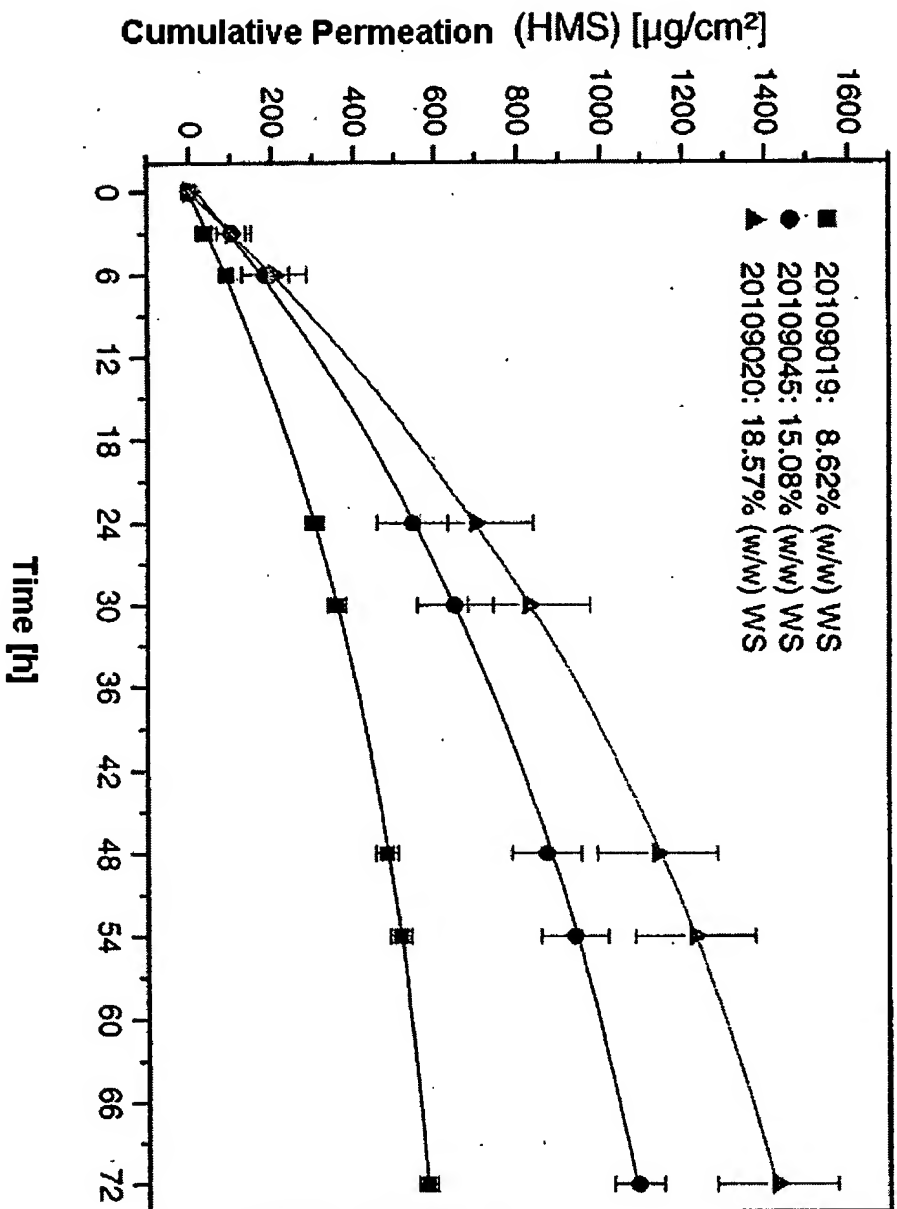
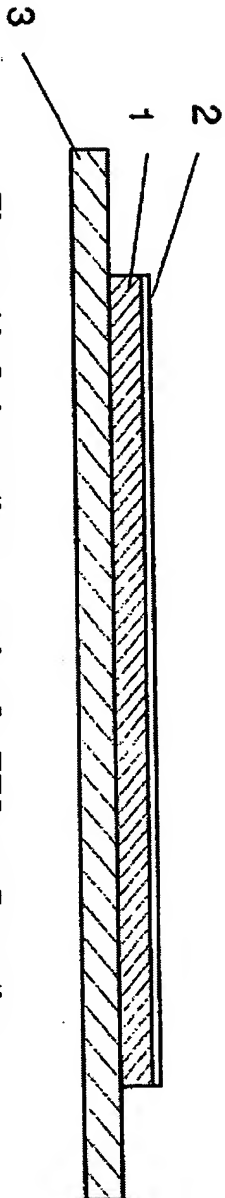


Figure 9: Rotigotine permeation from hot-melt EVA TTS through murine skin



**Figure 10: Schematic example of a TTS configuration**